

by the Congress on August 31, 1935, and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

671. Also, petition of Mrs. Lucy Bressom, president, and other members of the National Council of Catholic Women, of Louisville, Ohio, urging the adherence of the United States to the neutrality acts passed by the Congress on August 31, 1935, and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

672. Also, petition of Rev. Adolph J. Bernas and other residents of Canton, Ohio, urging the adherence of the United States to the neutrality acts passed by the Congress on August 31, 1935, and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

673. Also, petition of Rev. John T. Farrell, pastor, and members of St. Ann's Catholic Church, of Rittman, Ohio, urging the adherence of the United States to the neutrality acts passed by the Congress on August 31, 1935, and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

674. Also, petition of Rev. John A. Weber and other residents of Canton, Ohio, and vicinity, urging the adherence by the United States to the neutrality acts passed by the Congress on August 31, 1935 and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

675. By Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire: Letter, in the form of a petition, from the New Hampshire League of Women Voters, urging certain modifications to the present neutrality act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

676. Also, petition of 75 voters of Hinsdale, N. H., urging action on House bill 2, providing for liberalized old-age pensions endorsed by the Townsend organization; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

677. Also, petition of certain people of Bellingham, Wash., favoring the continuance of the work of the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

678. By Mr. TREADWAY: Petition of Katherine Knightly and other residents of Holyoke, Mass., urging the retention on the statute books of the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

679. Also, petition of Thomas J. Brown and other residents of Lenox Dale, Mass., favoring retention on the statute books of the Neutrality Acts of August 31, 1935, and May 1, 1937; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

680. By Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan: Resolution, adopted by the members of the Bay County, Mich., Farm Bureau, protesting against reduction in tariff on sugar and urging passage of legislation which will allow production of sugar beets in accordance with sugar-consumption demands in this country; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

681. By the Speaker: Petition of the Wheel and Wagon Workers' Union, Local No. 18549, Peru, Ill., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Wagner Act; to the Committee on Labor.

682. Also, petition of the International Union United Automobile Workers of America, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the La Follette investigating committee; to the Committee on Rules.

683. Also, petition of Rev. Efigenio Rodriguy, Sabana Grande, P. R., petitioning consideration of the resolution with reference to neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

684. Also, petition of Jose Luis Conde, Molina 71, Ponce, P. R., petitioning consideration of the resolution with reference to neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

685. Also, petition of Francisca Archevor, Ponce, P. R., petitioning consideration of the resolution with reference to neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

686. Also, petition of Margaret M. Helmer and others, of Collingswood, N. J., petitioning consideration of the resolution with reference to neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

687. Also, petition of the International Association of Machinists, San Francisco, Lodge No. 68, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bills 1005 and 1011 concerning shipbuilding; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

688. Also, petition of Mrs. Francis Osborne Collas, Northport, Long Island, N. Y., petitioning consideration of the resolution with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

689. Also, petition of the Women's State Republican Club of New Jersey, Inc., Trenton, N. J., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

690. Also, petition of Ventura Hernandas and others, of Cuba, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to embargo; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

691. Also, petition of an American citizen, Stuttgart, urging consideration of his petition with reference to foreign relations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

692. Also, petition of the Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee, Wis., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Works Progress Administration program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

693. Also, petition of certain citizens of the State of California, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the General Welfare Act (H. R. 2 and S. 3); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

694. Also, petition of the Abe Lincoln Republican Club, Beechhurst, Long Island, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

695. Also, petition of Joseph T. Campbell, Oconomowoc, Wis., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

696. Also, petition of the Inland Boatmen's Division, National Maritime Union, St. Louis, Mo., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to embargo; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

697. Also, petition of the American Turners, Detroit, Mich., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

698. Also, petition of Joseph S. Decker Camp, No. 20, United Spanish War Veterans, New York, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

699. Also, petition of Hilding-Anderson Lodge, No. 65, Chicago (Ill.) Steel Workers, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1939

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. G. Ellis Williams, D. D., district superintendent of the Washington district, Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Our gracious Heavenly Father, Thou who art the source of light and life, we come this morning seeking Thy forgiveness and the endowment of Thy spirit so that we may have the mastery of our own lives. Let Thy blessing rest upon all nations of the earth and especially upon our Nation. Let Thy blessing rest upon those who lead and direct in the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of our Government. In this confused and confusing world, may they and all Thy people apply the principles of the Prince of Peace. May we love Thee supremely, love mercy, and ever walk humbly with Thee. We ask it in the name of Christ, our Saviour and Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

WILLIAM DUKE JONES

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 71

Resolved, That there shall be paid, out of the contingent fund of the House, to William Duke Jones, son of Howard F. Jones, late an

employee of the House, a sum equal to 6 months' compensation, and an additional sum not to exceed \$250 to defray funeral expenses of the said Howard F. Jones.

The resolution was agreed to.

GRACE E. RIPPON

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a further resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 46

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to Grace E. Rippon, widow of Matthew J. Rippon, late an employee of the House, an amount equal to 6 months' salary compensation, and an additional amount not to exceed \$250 to defray funeral expenses of the said Matthew J. Rippon.

The resolution was agreed to.

CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a further resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 66

Resolved, That the expenses of conducting the investigation authorized by House Resolution 237 of the Seventy-third Congress, continued under authority of House Resolution 44, of the Seventy-fourth Congress, and House Resolution 11, of the Seventy-fifth Congress, incurred by the special committee appointed to investigate the conservation of the wildlife resources of the United States and related questions, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$7,500 including expenditures for the employment of experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

SEC. 2. That the official committee reporters shall serve said committee at its meetings in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of the RECORD it should be stated that every 2 years since this Committee on Conservation of Wild Life Resources has been authorized by the House, they have been given a sum of \$7,500 for the 2-year period. At the end of every 2-year period this committee has turned back into the Treasury almost one-half of the appropriation. This time they have turned back \$3,300 and we are now giving them the usual amount of \$7,500 and I predict that at least half of it will be turned back 2 years from now.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendments:

Strike out, in line 4, the word "and", and in line 5, after the word "Congress", add the words "and House Resolution 65 of the Seventy-sixth Congress."

In line 15, after the word "Columbia", change the period to a comma and add the words "unless otherwise officially engaged."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the committee amendments?

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, when the gentleman from Virginia introduced this particular resolution he failed to refer to the resolution passed yesterday authorizing the continuance of the committee, and the other amendment is that we permit them to have the committee stenographers while holding sessions here in the District of Columbia, provided they are not otherwise engaged with other committees.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and to include therein an opinion of Justice Roberts, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Power Trust against the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and to include a radio speech delivered last week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. HOFFMAN rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Michigan rise?

Mr. HOFFMAN. To make a correction in the RECORD or in connection with a question of privilege.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman desire to present a question of privilege?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I think so.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of privilege.

Mr. HOFFMAN. On the 24th or 25th, when the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] had the floor, he yielded, and on showing him a sheet entitled "Notice," which I held in my hand, I asked him the question:

Is that provision in our law now?

This is found on page 734 of the RECORD. Then the answer goes on and Mr. DICKSTEIN says:

The 1918 act, from which that phrase was taken, is complex and ambiguous.

This is from the printed RECORD, but what actually happened was that Mr. DICKSTEIN said, according to the stenographer's report:

No; not in that language. As I said at the beginning of my talk—

And then he continues.

I would like to have the record of the remarks of the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] corrected to show the facts.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is clearly of the opinion that the matter presented does not present a question of privilege of the House or of a Member of the House.

Is there objection to the correction of the RECORD as presented by the gentleman from Michigan? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

UN-AMERICANISM

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, in the course of a few days there will be before this House a resolution to continue what is known as the Dies committee. I shall propose an amendment to that resolution which will provide that in connection with the investigation that is to be made by the committee, the scope of the inquiry be broadened to the extent that the basic causes of the propaganda and the effort of communism in this country be inquired into.

The resolution passed by the third session of the Seventy-fifth Congress empowers the investigating committee to first study the "extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States"; second, to study the "diffusion of domestic and foreign propaganda against our form of government"; and, third, to study "all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Not now. I shall be glad to yield later on if I can have a little extra time.

Fellow Members, we are empowering this committee to make a study of the effects of subversive propaganda campaigns without investigating the cause of the obvious wave of un-American propaganda. Not one Member of this House would deny the existence of scores of demoralizing anti-American campaigns. It occurs to me that the only valuable service that this investigating committee could possibly do for humanity would be to unearth the why, how, when, and where questions in these un-American campaigns. If this

investigating committee is to be continued, a complete study of this situation should be made.

My amendment to the resolution empowers the committee to "conduct an exhaustive study of the basic causes of the aforementioned un-American propaganda activities."

Let me remind you once again that national honor is national property of the highest and most sacred value. Over the world we have seen examples of the axiom that "when a government fails to meet the needs of its people the government falls."

I stand firmly against communism, against any other type of "ism," excepting Americanism. Americans today are not in want of a definition of liberty but in want of a definition of American life, where communism and other incipient forms of "isms" have no room to bedground.

Members of the House, we cannot, under any flight of our most hopeful imaginations, believe that we can squelch un-American activities by extensive and superfluous studies of the already known effects of such anti-American programs.

The House and Senate, in slashing the amount Colonel Harrington said was necessary to carry the relief rolls, did not help the situation if, by reason thereof, we are to have a greater number of underfed, ill-clothed, and ill-housed families in the United States. As the result of that slash, the Government by necessity will fail to meet the needs of hundreds of families in my home State of Montana and every other State in the Union.

We must kill the germ, we must drain the spawning pond of "isms," which are tearing down the bulwark of our national life and routing destructive detours from the American way.

A father, the head of a family of three children, is hungry. Failing to find employment in private industry, he returns home to his wan-faced wife, his starving, innocent children. Do you blame him for momentarily straying from the usual course desired by the majority of our national life? No; your sympathies are with that man. But are your sympathies with that man when he follows another course which he thinks will provide food, shelter, and clothing for his family?

In Great Falls, Mont., last year a district court jury would not convict a group of hungry, needy persons charged with breaking into a store and obtaining food.

Our sole hope of upbuilding our national honor, enhancing our national life is to first of all study the underlying causes of destructive agencies cloaked in "isms." The situation must be corrected from that point.

And, knowing the causes, Congress then will be able to pass the necessary remedial legislation. We will never know what steps to take if this committee absorbs its time with an investigation of the sundry effects of the basic causes. But once the underlying causes are known, then Congress will have the opportunity to take the necessary steps toward remedial legislation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman be extended for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Montana says that he wants to investigate what is behind all of this movement to inject subversive influences into American life.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. I suppose the gentleman has in mind the real power behind these movements, and that is the international bankers?

Mr. O'CONNOR. That is one influence. The gentleman is correct to a certain extent.

Mr. RANKIN. Today they are squeezing the currency, driving commodity prices down, and attempting to throw us into a foreign war that we do not want. They seem to think it would be to their financial interest. If that is what the gentleman is after investigating, I shall be glad to go with him 100 percent. We are not ready to shed the blood of a million

of our young men on foreign soil in order to gratify the cupidity of the international money changers.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Montana has again expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD by including a radio address on National Defense delivered by our colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT], over the National Broadcasting Co.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including an address by myself before the Woman's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, in Washington, on the 25th day of January.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged report for printing under the rule:

House Resolution 60 (Rept. No. 14)

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Government Organization is authorized to continue its work begun under authority of House Resolution 60 of the Seventy-fifth Congress, as amended by House Resolution 106, Seventy-fifth Congress, and for such purposes said committee shall have the same power, authority, and jurisdiction as that conferred upon it by said House Resolution 60 and House Resolution 106 of the Seventy-fifth Congress: *Provided, however*, That any bills or resolutions reported by said committee shall have a privileged status and it shall be in order to consider any such bills or resolutions so reported without the intervention of any point of order as provided in clause 4 of rule XXI.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST CONGRESS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Concurrent Resolution No. 4, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 4

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the First Congress of the United States under the Constitution, begun and held at the city of New York on Wednesday, the 4th of March 1789, the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, March 4, 1939.

That a joint committee consisting of five Members of the House of Representatives and five Members of the Senate shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, respectively, which is empowered to make suitable arrangements for fitting and proper exercises for the joint session of Congress herein authorized.

That invitations to attend the exercises be extended to the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Diplomatic Corps (through the Secretary of State), the General of the Armies, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and such other persons as the joint committee on arrangements shall deem proper.

That the President of the United States is hereby invited to address the American people at the joint session of the Congress in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the First Congress of the United States under the Constitution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The **SPEAKER**. Under special order heretofore made, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] for 30 minutes.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, within a very few days your Committee on Military Affairs will bring to the floor of the House legislation necessary to put into effect the recommendations of the President of the United States on the subject of national defense as set forth in his message of January 12. During the past several days there has been considerable discussion on the floor of the House, in the public press, and over the radio of the questions and issues involved in the President's recommendations. Therefore, it will not be necessary for me at this time to make any extended remarks upon the subject of national defense. However, I feel that as chairman of your Committee on Military Affairs, it is just and fair to the House of Representatives that you may have some hint, at least, or some suggestion, of the things that we propose to present to you in the form of legislation, and for that purpose I come here this morning to discuss with you rather briefly the proposed legislation.

Unfortunately, and as I regard it, it is really deplorable, there have been some utterances on the floor of the House tinged in a degree with partisanship, and, to me, when we come to the vital question of the defense of our country and its people, their property and lives, no political consideration or partisanship should ever come into the picture. However, some gentlemen on the floor of the House, as they have a right to do, have inquired to some extent and have propounded inquiries as to what the foreign policy of the administration really is. I do not think the question of foreign policy particularly affects the question of national defense. Of course, they are allied in a way that in any consideration of either the other may come in for some thought.

I have not consulted the President of the United States or the Secretary of State, but I am making this statement on my own account and on my own responsibility, and without any authority whatever from any other source; but I would say that the President's foreign policy is bound up and included in the one significant phrase from Washington's Farewell Address:

Peace with all nations and entangling alliances with none.

That policy I am willing to sponsor and defend.

In line with that idea and with that great fundamental principle of foreign policy, the President sent to the Congress on the 12th of this month a message in detail dealing with our needs for national defense. In the course of that message he made a statement which I desire to read from the message, so that I may not be suspected of having improperly quoted it:

Every American is aware of the peaceful intentions of the Government and of the people. Every American knows that we have no thought of aggression, no desire for further territory.

At another point in the message which he sent to the Congress he made this statement:

We are thinking in the terms of necessary defenses, and the conclusion is inevitable that our existing forces are so utterly inadequate that they must be immediately strengthened.

Now, I need not deal with the subject of ancient history, medieval history, nor need I go further back than current events to emphasize the situation as it exists throughout the world today, which, to my mind, and I think to the minds of all thoughtful men, indicates that it is essential that this country should be prepared for its own defense. And, let me get it over to you now, not preparation for aggressive war or for meddling in other people's affairs.

When we bring to this House a bill providing for the things that have been recommended in the President's message on national defense, we shall present a measure that will provide for the rebuilding, you might say, from the ground up, of our Air Corps. I do not mean by that that we do not have several units of the best equipment in the world. Neither do I mean

by that that we are hopelessly inadequately supplied with some arms of defense. It has been stated in testimony before our committee, by those who know, that the best bombing plane upon the face of the earth, the most effective speed plane known to modern science, is what is known today as the American "flying fortress." We have only a few of those, but it is the purpose of the committee to bring to you a bill that will authorize the War Department, around the nucleus which we now have, to provide for the necessary procurement which will stimulate private industries, which are peculiarly qualified and situated to provide the Government, the War Department, with the necessary equipment in case of emergency. The program will not provide that we shall build a huge quantity of airplanes at this particular time or in any short period of time, but it will provide that when the War Department is given the money that is proposed to be appropriated, they will at once begin to place what is known as educational orders with strategic industries, spreading them as widely as possible throughout all the industries, that will enable those industries to equip themselves with the necessary tools, jigs, and dies for the production of the needed equipment to build these great airplanes in mass quantities when they are needed in case of a national emergency.

In that way we hope to bring to you a program of economy. In that way we propose to bring to you a program that will be a steady, consistent building up of our defenses in such a way as will not burden the country either with a large unnecessary air force or a large unnecessary personnel. Of course, you heard in the message the President's statement that it was hoped we would be able to train approximately 20,000 air pilots each year for the next few years. Of course, that does not mean Army air pilots, military air pilots, but it does mean preliminary training for the youth throughout the country, in the colleges and universities of this country that have the facilities, with the aid of the War Department, that we may have a background reserve of the youth of this country from which to draw in case of emergency. After these youths are then trained in our civil schools, of course they will be taken for what you might call postgraduate courses in training, both in mechanical handling of the planes and the mechanical understanding of planes as well as in the operation of the planes. In that way we hope to be able to have a great reservoir from which to draw for personnel necessary to man an adequate, sound, and substantial air force.

On the subject of our Army and the personnel of the Army, it is well known to all of you and known to people throughout the world that it was the policy of the Government from the days of George Washington to this very hour that our people were opposed to a powerful, unnecessary standing army. They have been opposed to large standing armies.

In keeping with that policy today, the total force of officers and men in the regular initial protective organizations of our defense forces is around 165,000. In addition to that, we have in our National Guard organized units approximating 200,000, or near about, perhaps 203,000, which it is expected will be increased to approximately 210,000. All told, we will have in the Regular Army and in the National Guard, available, a well trained, highly skilled, and well prepared nucleus of approximately 400,000 men. This in line with our own historic peaceable attitude toward all nations and all peoples; and yet we look to other parts of the world today and behold undeclared war being waged with relentless and murderous force in many unfortunate lands. Our own policy of peace with all nations is exemplified by the ideal situation north of us where an unguarded international boundary of more than 2,000 miles, without a gun to man it, separates us from our good neighbor, Canada.

We shall continue to trust our neighbors and cultivate our cordial relations and hence there is little need of a great standing Army.

Back of this we have the R. O. T. C. and the C. M. T. C., and ultimately we may have legislation proposing the training of our C. C. C. boys while they are out there in the camps with ample time to receive it—but that is not a part of the program as outlined in the President's message.

I think it is not necessary for me to urge upon the floor of this House the fact that we need an adequate Air Corps for the defense of our coast, and adequate coast defense equipment. I think I am safe in saying here today—and without revealing any Army secrets—that our coast defenses need like improvement and like equipment. When we bring to you this program that proposes within the sums of money recommended in the President's message a plan that will give us this well skilled, highly trained, small, Regular Army, an air force with equipment not exceeding 6,000 planes at any time—that is the sky limit so far as the number is concerned under the legislation that we will bring you and that includes those that we already have on hand—when we bring to you that plan along with that which will increase the facilities of our coast defenses, we shall have presented to you a program that covers the needs, the normal needs and the strategic needs, of our Army in time of national emergency.

Then with the other legislation which we shall have along with it that will authorize the training of our R. O. T. C. units and those that will come into our service under the provisions of what is known as the Thomason Act, we shall be able to mobilize on short notice under the plan which we passed at the last session of Congress for an Enlisted Reserve of approximately 1,000,000 men in case of a national emergency. Let it be understood that in presenting this program we present it to you as the necessary program of the defense of this country without any attempt whatever to build a great Military Establishment. Let me say also that I am happy to have the distinction and the honor of being the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of this House, which committee I feel is made up of men of great capacity, and on which committee is not a single warmonger. They are all men of peace, but they believe in the doctrine that adequate preparation for war is the surest guaranty of peace. This is my creed, and upon this principle and this principle alone we will bring you this program within a few days; and we hope that with a proper study and understanding of the legislation and a careful reading of the extended hearings which we have had that the Members of the House will be prepared to go along with us.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman stated in the fore part of his speech that foreign policy had no particular material effect upon the policy of national defense. Surely the gentleman does not mean this; because, in my judgment, the two are wholly inseparable, and I cannot envision a policy of national defense that can be laid out without proper regard for the foreign policy. To give an example, the matter of the fortification of the island of Guam comes within the jurisdiction of our foreign policy—whatever it is and such as it is—covered by the treaty of 1922, when we solemnly agreed not to extend the fortifications beyond the status quo. Here is involved a question of foreign policy with respect to this island that is only 1,400 miles from Yokohama and 5,100 miles from San Francisco. What we may do in the whole structure of national defense must first be determined after we determine what our foreign policy is going to be in the Pacific. Other illustrations might be taken to show that the two are wholly inseparable.

Mr. MAY. I may say to my friend and colleague from Illinois that at the time the treaty of 1922 was entered into—and I am sure the gentleman has reference to Japan when he raises the question of Guam—Guam was located exactly where it is now. When we entered into that treaty and agreed to disarm and to preserve the open door in China, we agreed at the same time that we would show our good faith in disarmament by sinking, and did sink, hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of battleships, cruisers, and other equipment in our Navy. We certainly showed we meant what we said when we provided in the treaty for the open door in China for business with all nations, 14 of which—including Japan—signed the same treaty. I may say further that we have a right to fortify Guam if we have a notion to do it, and I think we are clearly within our own rights,

because it is our own territory. If we go over there and establish an air base and provide for the landing of commercial planes, we shall not have violated our treaty, even though it has been rendered a scrap of paper by the act of some of the parties signatory to it.

Mr. DIRKSEN and Mr. CASE of South Dakota rose.

Mr. MAY. I yield now to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think the gentleman ought to yield to me, in view of his observation.

Mr. MAY. All right.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What the gentleman says may or may not be true.

Mr. MAY. Does the gentleman mean to say that it is not true?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman begs the question, because I started from the premise stated in the forepart of the gentleman's speech: That foreign policy has nothing to do with the defensive policy. Quite aside from what Japan may have done under the treaty of 1922, and quite aside from what we may do as a matter of right or as a matter of policy, we must first determine the foreign policy of this country before we can shape the defensive policy; and not a Member of Congress knows what the foreign policy of the country is today, except what, by piecemeal, the President is doing that may take us into war.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I did not yield to the gentleman for a speech. I may say to the gentleman that one of the traits of a Kentucky gentleman is that he can differ with others or disagree with them without being disagreeable.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Surely the gentleman does not mean that.

Mr. MAY. I stated that the foreign policy of this country was peace with all nations, entangling alliances with none. I stated further that, this being the policy, adequate preparation for war was the surest guaranty of peace, and I hope my good friend the gentleman from Illinois does not feel that I am trying or even intending to be discourteous to him. I was trying to be agreeable and most respectful.

I do not mean, as the gentleman evidently knows, that we could separate entirely our foreign relations from our Military Establishment. I simply mean that we propose to build in this country a military arm of our Government by which we would be able to maintain the policy of peace with all nations and entangling alliances with none properly and adequately respected. The question of foreign policy, I reiterate, does not necessarily come into this picture at all, because we are not preparing for aggressive warfare.

Mr. SMITH of Connecticut. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SMITH of Connecticut. The fortification of Guam is not included in this program the gentleman has described?

Mr. MAY. The gentleman is correct, and it is not part of the legislation that we propose to bring in here for consideration.

Mr. KELLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. KELLER. I simply want to suggest to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] that there is no man in the House who cannot become acquainted with our foreign policy if he wants to know it, if he will read what the President has said on that subject.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman spoke of 6,000 as being the limit for authorized planes in the bill to be reported. Can the gentleman tell us the number of planes now commissioned and the effective force of the Army?

Mr. MAY. We have approximately 2,000 with an authorization for 2,320. I believe the authorization is for 4,000. We propose to bring that up to 6,000, including the discarding of obsolete, crippled, and bad planes that have become useless to our national force.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Can the gentleman give us the figures on the naval planes?

Mr. MAY. I do not have that information. I am speaking as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, not Naval Affairs.

Mr. ANDREWS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ANDREWS. As one of the minority members of the Committee on Military Affairs, I feel it would not be out of place for me to make a very short statement, in view of the remarks of the chairman [Mr. MAY] and possibly in answer to the proper question asked by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. I believe I should attempt to make a statement on behalf of all minority members of the Committee on Military Affairs, and in the absence of the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH], on the so-called Republican policy. I believe the Members on the Republican side and some of the Members on the Democratic side of the Committee on Military Affairs approach this very important problem with three things in mind. Possibly the Democratic members of the committee have a better understanding of what our foreign policy is than the Republican members; at any rate, I think it safe to say that our chief responsibilities at the moment are, first, to understand, if we can, what our foreign policy is and what it should be; second, what our fixed policy for defense should be; third, and finally, to examine the President's proposal, or rather the President's proposal as cut down by the War Department, in order to determine whether the present program offered meets the demands of the fixed policy of defense. I have no doubt that within a reasonable time the Republican members of the minority of the Committee on Military Affairs, the Republican policy committee, and the minority as a whole will come to some definite conclusions in this regard.

Mr. THOMASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMASON. In reply to the interrogation of the gentleman from Illinois, may I ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs if it is not true that thus far there has not been one single word of testimony in all the exhaustive hearings had before the committee regarding any defense of the island of Guam and in all probability, at least so far as the chairman and the members of that committee know at this time, any bill which may be brought to the floor of the House in the next few days will be based upon what the War Department, speaking through its well-known officers, from the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, General Craig, on down, believes to be adequate defense for this Nation and its present fortified possessions, and the very program this committee will probably bring to the floor of the House will be one that the War Department has been urging for some years, unless, of course, it be a rather substantial increase in the air force, which presented a new and modern problem? I will ask the gentleman if that is not the attitude of the committee and no question of foreign policy, which is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has entered into the deliberations regarding a necessary and adequate national defense, and further, any legislation the committee proposes next week will come up purely and solely upon that basis and the information will come from testimony provided by the War Department officials themselves?

Mr. MAY. The gentleman from Texas has stated the matter very clearly. May I add for the information of the House, and as an item of news, that when the gentleman from Illinois mentioned the island of Guam it was the first time it has been mentioned in 2 weeks of hearings and the first time I heard it in connection with this matter. I have read in newspapers, however, several criticisms and arguments pro and con and I am informed, although I have not read it, that Admiral Leahy, before the Naval Affairs Committee of the House last week, made a very clear, convincing, and extended statement on that subject. The comment of the press was to the effect that you could not tell from his statement before the Naval Committee that there was anything to be done at all except to make it a commercial airport, and that is all there is to it.

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We are not out on a raid to bring on war. We do not propose to interfere with any foreign policies. May I advise some of the gentlemen on the floor of the House who are interested in the question of foreign policy that there are a couple of gentlemen in Washington who can tell you all about it. They are open for discussion and conference any time you may get them. Each of these gentlemen has a telephone in his office. The name of one is Franklin D. Roosevelt and the name of the other is Cordell Hull. If you want to have our foreign policy outlined in detail, you can get it from those gentlemen. [Applause.]

Mr. FADDIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FADDIS. In connection with all this talk about our foreign policy, perhaps the gentleman from Kentucky or some gentleman on the opposite side of the aisle could inform the House of sometime in the past when a definite, sane foreign policy has been laid down in definite language. Perhaps they can say that at the present time we are departing from the established ways in this country in having a foreign policy that is flexible enough to meet whatever situation develops, in such a way as to protect American commerce and American interests throughout the world.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I am sorry, I cannot yield further.

I wish now to call attention to an air map of the United States, published recently in the United States News. This map shows the distances based on present airplane rates of speed that the great cities of this country are from foreign airplane bases. For instance, it is 13¼ hours from Berlin to New York; from Oslo it is 12¼ hours; from London it is 11½ hours; from Paris it is 12 hours; and from Rome to Washington, D. C., it is 14¼ hours. A number of other instances are shown where distances have been shortened by technological development and the development of planes of higher speed, which has the effect of shortening distances. These factors necessarily come into the picture, and this is one of the reasons we need and must have a more adequate, sound, and efficient air force as a part of our national defense. I shall support wholeheartedly the President's recommendations. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may have permission to address the House for 20 minutes on the subject of gambling in farm products.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DICKSTEIN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota? There was no objection.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday next, after the disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 45 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska and Mr. O'CONNOR asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MASSINGALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a concurrent resolution adopted by both Houses of the State Legislature of Oklahoma, memorializing Congress to pass as speedily as possible a cost-of-production bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a special order of the House heretofore made, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in the 1937 Sugar Act definite quotas for sugar production are set forth. The quota of domestic beet sugar is given as 41.72 percent; mainland cane sugar, 11.31 percent; Hawaii, 25.25 percent; Puerto Rico, 21.48 percent; and the Virgin Islands, 0.24.

The quotas set for foreign countries and the Philippine Islands are as follows: Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, 34.70 percent; Cuba, 64.41 percent; and foreign countries other than Cuba, 0.89.

I do not want any statement I may make today to be construed as approving a quota system in the continental United States on any product of which we are not allowed to raise sufficient for our own domestic demands. This is particularly true with reference to the crop of sugar.

At this time, while I shall deal with a few other items with reference to sugar, I am primarily here for the purpose of discussing an amendment which I have introduced for the purpose of separating the Florida quota of sugar from the Louisiana quota, and asking that we be given an adequate share of the cane-sugar quota.

Florida has in large part the problems that exist in other portions of the Nation, but in addition has its own peculiar problems, brought about by the offshore competition. Florida lost the pineapple industry because of offshore competition. The vegetable growers of Florida are today suffering because of that competition and because of concessions given under the reciprocal-trade agreements with Cuba. The growers of Florida are asking a chance to grow crops and employ Florida labor, in many instances not in competition with other sections of the country but in competition only in part with the offshore areas.

An unfair situation exists today. Under its present quota system, Florida is not allowed to produce as much sugar as is used in the State of Florida alone. Florida is not allowed to raise enough sugar to sweeten our own coffee, so to speak. The situation at the present time under the quota system is unfair to the State of Florida, for the reason that the present producing area became available only a few years ago by reason of adequate flood control and because of the development of a new type of cane which successfully resists the diseases that have heretofore devastated some of the cane-producing areas.

We are asking, and we asked at the time the sugar bill was previously under consideration, that if there is to be a quota system, a separate quota to be worked out for Florida because of the condition existing there. This situation has now received official recognition, and the truth of my statement has been corroborated in part by official order entered January 19, 1939, by the Secretary of Agriculture, when he recognized that different working conditions and different systems exist in these two States.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I would rather yield at the conclusion of my statement, if the gentleman will permit.

In this order, which is under a provision of the act itself authorizing the setting up of wage scales in the cane-producing areas, a distinction is made in fixing the wage scale for Louisiana and that for Florida, and by referring to these wage scales I do not mean either to criticize or approve of either scale. In Louisiana there was fixed a wage scale for adult male workers of not less than \$1.20 per day of 9 hours, and for adult female workers not less than \$1 per day of 9 hours. In Florida there was fixed for adult male workers a wage scale of not less than \$1.60 per day of 9 hours, and for adult female workers not less than \$1.30 per day of 9 hours.

The wage of the adult female in Florida is set forth as higher than the wage of the adult male in the State of Louisiana. I favor fair wages, and I favor good wages, but I am showing you this only to illustrate that there is a distinction.

In Florida, too, the sugar content is greater and the production per acre is greater, and under the new type of cane it has been clearly demonstrated we can harvest a great deal more. Therefore we are in position to ask that we be allowed a separate quota for ourselves if we are to be bound under a quota system. We tried when the bill was up before to write a separate quota into it. At that time the Department of Agriculture thought the cane-producing areas should be cast together. I feel sure that in the light of the investigation that has been made since that time and in the light of experience the same ones who wanted to put the two cane-producing areas together today would be willing to separate them.

Under the act which I have introduced, if we are allowed to proceed, we would be able to produce in the State of Florida 210,000 tons of sugar, which, by the way, is not much more than we use in our own State.

In addition, this will enable us to put into cultivation about 33,600 acres, and bear in mind that today, as I stated before, in the State of Florida the man who formerly raised tomatoes, the man who formerly raised cucumbers and peppers for the early garden or spring market, was competing with no other section of continental United States; but today, by reason of trade agreements, that same man is struggling and, in some instances, is on relief and seeking an opportunity to plant some other type of crop profitably in order that he might live.

The quota which we are asking will enable the employment of 27,000 persons, and not all of them Florida citizens, but citizens of other sections of the Southeast, because our harvesting season is longer than the Louisiana harvesting season and the cane comes into harvest at a period of time when there is idle labor in South Carolina and North Carolina and Georgia and the other Southeastern States, and those people who have worked in the cotton fields find profitable employment in the cane fields of Florida and will find more profitable employment there if we are allowed to proceed to raise sugar.

Those of you who have been in that area can have seen what the Federal Government, by its own investment, has been able to do. You can see that vast, fertile area, fertile as the valley of the Nile, which today would employ many, many people who are now struggling for a bare existence and who today, in some instances, are charges of the Federal Government. All they ask is, first, that they be allowed to raise the sugar that we use in the State of Florida alone, and then just a little bit more to go into other sections of the country.

I realize that in large part, when we consider the question of offshore areas and foreign countries and the goods that come from those particular countries, that we claim its justification upon the theory that those particular countries will, in turn, trade with us and in turn buy American-made goods that we might ship there, but in view of the larger wage scale paid in the cane fields of Florida, we must realize that those wages will increase more the purchasing power of one of our own States and will allow the people of Florida to buy products from every State of the Union. I have in detail, but will not attempt to break down the various items, but I did secure from the Department of Commerce the statement of the goods which we purchase in the State of Florida, and year before last those figures showed \$398,000,000 of goods purchased from other States in the Union. The purchasing power of these people who get the wages would enable them to buy more of your goods than if that same fund were to go into Cuba or into the offshore areas.

In Florida 1 person out of every 5 has an automobile, in Puerto Rico only 1 out of 130, in Cuba 1 out of 230, and in the Philippine Islands only 1 out of 490.

It is thus apparent that any increase in Florida's agriculture will have very beneficial effects on employment in the automobile industry.

In Florida there is 1 telephone for every 10 persons, in Cuba 1 for every 110, in Puerto Rico 1 for every 130, and in the Philippines 1 for every 490.

These same relative statistics are true with respect to radios, commercial refrigerators, and many other comforts and conveniences.

So we are asking two things. We would like to go forward unhandicapped with quotas in the State of Florida.

However, if the Congress of the United States in its wisdom should conclude that it is necessary to have quotas, then we ask that there be a separate quota fixed for Florida, a fair quota. Under the historical base of production we cannot have a fair quota, because of the fact that it is only within comparatively recent years that we have developed the sugar industry on a large scale, although as far back as the Civil War period cane was successfully raised in the State of Florida in considerable quantity. Now, in the light of research, with the aid of flood control, that vast virgin country lends itself to the production of sugar. A larger quota will enable a man with a small truck farm, who raises vegetables, which in part is a gamble, because he gambles with the elements, gambles with whether he can beat the frost, as well as the Cuban market, to plant also a stable crop, namely, sugar, and give him that degree of security to which he is entitled. It will also allow him to employ Florida people and people in other sections of the country, and purchase goods that people in practically every State in the Union produce at a much greater rate than heretofore. I read the other day a statement I think made by the Secretary of Agriculture that for every acre we plant in sugarcane we cut off the foreign market for the equivalent of 3 acres of corn, or 3 acres of cotton, or 6 acres of wheat. Considering the wage they pay in foreign countries and the wage we pay in Florida, it will enable us to use far more than that number of acres in Florida.

We are a good market for the people of the other States. We do not manufacture much down there. We are primarily an agricultural section, and we want the right to raise sugar. We are not competing in great part with any other section of the country.

Mr. Speaker, in my own rough way I have tried to express the thought that means so much to us. I cannot see how we can justify saying to a sovereign State that we will not allow it to raise sugar sufficient to feed the people of that State. When the matter comes up I appeal to you to support us, to assist your good neighbor, and give us that justice which seems so desired, that will increase the American market for American produce. [Applause.]

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I realize that everything the gentleman has said is true in regard to the quota as it applies to Florida. We are in the same situation in Montana. The United States Government has at great expense brought into a high state of cultivation a large acreage of land. Our best cash crop on those lands is sugar beets. Under the present quota we are curtailed from producing the amount that the lands that have been prepared and the machinery that has been purchased could produce. Under the present quota system, if it is continued, it means not only the destruction of the gentleman's State but of my own State as well, and my judgment is that if the quota system is going to result in increased relief rolls, we better have those relief rolls down in Cuba than in the United States, where it costs much more to keep our people than it does in the climate of Cuba.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PIERCE of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Yes.

Mr. PIERCE of Oregon. Is not the quota system absolutely necessary to maintain any production of sugar in this country?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I do not concede that. I realize there is a difference of opinion, but, as I stated before, regardless of the quota system, we have our own peculiar situation, and we are asking, even if the quota system is continued, that we be given our fair share and an opportunity to raise that which we can profitably raise. We are not asking for benefit payments. We are so peculiarly situated that we can

raise the sugar without benefit payments because of the fact that we have a virgin soil. Our problem is somewhat different from the beet-sugar problem.

Mr. PIERCE of Oregon. No; it is the same as in Montana and in my district. Here is the problem. We have to have the quota system. The difficulty lies in the fact that it does not raise the amount that we can consume in this country ourselves. The difficulty lies in constantly overestimating the amount of our consumption and letting in the offshore sugar.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Then let the quota apply to the offshore sugar and not to that in the United States.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. When the gentleman refers to Florida being peculiarly situated, he has reference to the fact, has he not, that Florida can produce sugar in continental United States at perhaps the lowest cost per unit—that is, per bag of 100 pounds—of any area within continental United States?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Yes. I thank the gentleman for that contribution. We do it at the lowest cost and we pay the highest wage of any sugar-producing area in the United States.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In other words, as I understand your cost situation in Florida, you are almost on the point where you could produce sugar profitably without any tariff protection, if the Congress would permit Florida to do so.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. We are practically in that position; yes, sir.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Let me ask the gentleman another question. Did I understand the gentleman to say that Florida's consumptive needs are approximately 120,000 tons per annum?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. One hundred and twenty thousand tons per annum.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And what is your quota at the present time?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I do not know exactly what we will market this year. Probably seventy or seventy-five thousand tons. We marketed only 62,000 tons last year.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Only 62,000 tons?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Yes, sir; only about one-half of our own needs in the State of Florida.

Mr. CRAWFORD. When the gentleman referred to the offshore competition, did he mean refined sugar or raw sugar primarily?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I used it as a general term. The gentleman himself is considerable of an expert on that subject, I believe.

Mr. CRAWFORD. But it is a fact that refined sugar coming in from Cuba to Florida, in refined form, does compete with the sugar which you produce in Florida?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Yes, sir; that is correct.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 16 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 1, 1939, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m. Wednesday, February 1, 1939. Business to be considered: Continuation of hearing on H. R. 2531—transportation bill. Carl Gray will be the witness.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, February 1, 1939, at 10:30 a. m., for the purpose of continuing the consideration of H. R. 2880, "To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public

works, and for other purposes," carrying out partially the recommendations of the Hepburn report.

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday, February 1, 1939.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet Wednesday, February 1, 1939, at 10:30 a. m., to hold hearings on the reports on Oswego Harbor, N. Y., Chowan River and Blackwater River, Va., and Shark River, N. J.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Public hearings will begin Wednesday morning, February 1, 1939, at 10 a. m., on social-security legislation in the Ways and Means Committee room in the New House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Foreign Affairs will meet in the committee room in the Capitol at 10 a. m. Thursday, February 2, 1939, to consider House Joint Resolution 135—additional appropriation for New York World's Fair.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

367. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the legislative establishment, Architect of the Capitol, for the fiscal year 1940 in the sum of \$785,000 (H. Doc. No. 144); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

368. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 18, 1939, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on reexamination of Calumet-Sag Channel, Ill., and Indiana Harbor and Canal, Ind., requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted December 8, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 145); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

369. A letter from the Chairman of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Federal Reserve System, covering operations for the year 1938; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

370. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to provide for probationary appointments of officers in the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

371. A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to provide for the cleaning, conditioning, renovating, and repair of the paintings and other works of art of the United States in public buildings; to the Committee on the Library.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 60. Resolution authorizing the continuance of the Select Committee on Government Organization; without amendment (Rept. No. 14.) Referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1470) granting a pension to Harry M. Snow, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LARRABEE:

H. R. 3517. A bill to promote the general welfare through appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in providing more effective programs of public education; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 3518. A bill to provide more effectively for the national defense by carrying out the recommendations of the President in his message of January 12, 1939, to the Congress; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SANDAGER:

H. R. 3519. A bill authorizing construction of a 300-ton airship, fully equipped for naval service, subject to the acceptance by the United States Government; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H. R. 3520. A bill to enable national banks to make capital loans to small businesses; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BURDICK:

H. R. 3521. A bill to authorize the purchase of certain lands adjacent to the Turtle Mountain Indian Agency in the State of North Dakota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. R. 3522. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to aid the several States in making, or for having made, certain toll bridges on the system of Federal-aid highways free bridges, and for other purposes," by providing that funds available under such act may be used to match regular and secondary Federal-aid road funds; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. GIBBS:

H. R. 3523. A bill to authorize Federal cooperation in the acquisition of lands for the Fort Frederica National Monument at St. Simons Island, Ga., and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 3524. A bill to provide for a useful and comprehensive system for the impounding, storing, conserving, and making use for irrigation and reclamation of the unappropriated waters falling or emanating within the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 3525. A bill to amend the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

H. R. 3526. A bill to extend existing wage-fixing procedure; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

H. R. 3527. A bill to constitute the watchmen in the National Zoological Park the National Zoological Park Police, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

H. R. 3528. A bill to compensate officers or employees of the Veterans' Administration for damage to personal property incurred in line of duty; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 3529. A bill to prohibit excessive charges to Government employees for quarters, subsistence, laundry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. MAAS:

H. R. 3530. A bill to authorize the erection of a United States Veterans' Administration domiciliary unit to provide 700 beds at Fort Snelling, Minn., and to provide the necessary auxiliary structures, mechanical equipment, and outpatient dispensary facilities, with accommodations for personnel, and to acquire the necessary vehicles, livestock, furniture, equipment, and accessories; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 3531. A bill to provide for the retirement of certain rear admirals; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. R. 3532. A bill to create a Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 3533. A bill to authorize the erection of a United States Veterans' Administration hospital primarily for treat-

ment of diseases of the chest in the Mojave Desert of either San Bernardino or Riverside County, State of California; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 3534. A bill authorizing the establishment of town sites for recreational or seasonal home sites, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

H. R. 3535. A bill to provide for the refund of certain interest paid by veterans on loans secured by adjusted-service certificates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3536. A bill to amend title IV of the Revenue Act of 1932 to impose an excise tax upon the importation of menthol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McREYNOLDS:

H. R. 3537. A bill to extend the facilities of the United States Public Health Service to active officers of the Foreign Service of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PITTEGER:

H. R. 3538. A bill authorizing the establishment of aids to navigation on Rainy Lake in the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 3539. A bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to execute an easement deed to the city of Duluth for park, recreational, and public purposes covering certain federally owned lands; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McREYNOLDS:

H. R. 3540. A bill to give effect to the international agreement for the regulation of whaling, signed at London, June 8, 1937, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LELAND M. FORD:

H. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution authorizing a preliminary examination or survey of Point Dume, Los Angeles County, Calif.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HILL:

H. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution requesting the President to proclaim October 9 as Leif Ericson Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERRITT:

H. J. Res. 141. Joint resolution to authorize the appropriation of an additional sum of \$1,046,000 for Federal participation in the New York World's Fair, 1939; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. J. Res. 142. Joint resolution tendering the thanks of the American people and the Congress of the United States to Admiral Harry E. Yarnall, United States Navy, commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet, and to the officers and men under his command; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. J. Res. 143. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on certain incomes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 20, with reference to establishment of prices on farm products equal to the cost of production; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 3541. A bill for the relief of John Chastain and Mollie Chastain, his wife; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 3542. A bill granting a pension to Howard Wright Walton; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 3543. A bill for the relief of George C. Randall; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H. R. 3544. A bill for the relief of John B. H. Waring; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 3545. A bill for the relief of Jack Miller; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3546. A bill granting a pension to Howard M. Huford; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. HENDRICKS:

H. R. 3547. A bill to place Frederick Impey Hicks on the emergency officers' retired list; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. JONES of Ohio:

H. R. 3548. A bill granting an increase of pension to Cecelia A. Burns; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LORD:

H. R. 3549. A bill awarding the Distinguished Service Cross to Pvt. Charles B. Terrell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3550. A bill for the relief of the widow and children of James Patrick Mahar; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

H. R. 3551. A bill for the relief of the Southern Compress & Warehouse Co., of Galveston, Tex., and the Turning Basin Compress Co., of Houston, Tex.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MURDOCK of Utah:

H. R. 3552. A bill for the relief of Frederic R. Leland; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3553. A bill for the relief of Frank Zabkar, whose name appears in the Army records as Frank Hope; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3554. A bill to authorize the cancelation of deportation proceedings in the case of Christian Josef Mueller; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MYERS:

H. R. 3555. A bill for the relief of Jacob Graev; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD:

H. R. 3556. A bill granting a pension to Ida M. Sweet; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3557. A bill for the relief of Francis B. McCloskey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3558. A bill for the relief of Lyman L. Osborne; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. R. 3559. A bill for the relief of Ray Woolven; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 3560. A bill validating a certain conveyance, heretofore made by the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., a corporation, and its lessee, Southern Pacific Co., a corporation, involving certain portions of rights-of-way in the town of Indio, in the county of Riverside, State of California, acquired under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. L. 489), as amended by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864 (13 Stat. L. 356); to the Committee on the Public Lands.

H. R. 3561. A bill for the relief of Beulah Bell Nolte and George C. Nolte; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3562. A bill for the relief of Roy Masters Worley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3563. A bill for the relief of Leonard A. Evans; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3564. A bill granting a pension to Chudleigh Andrews Clifford; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 3565. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Ben White, Arch Robinson, Lee Wells, W. S. Wells, A. J. McLaren, A. D. Barkelew, Oscar Clayton, R. L. Culpepper, W. B. Edwards, the estate of John McLaren, the estate of C. E. Wells, and the estate of Theodore Bowen; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3566. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Ben White, Arch Robinson, Lee Wells, W. S. Wells, A. J. McLaren, A. D. Barkelew, Oscar Clayton, R. L. Culpepper, W. B. Edwards, the estate of John McLaren, the estate of C. E. Wells, and the estate of Theodore Bowen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TERRY:

H. R. 3567. A bill for the relief of W. B. Martin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey:

H. R. 3568. A bill for the relief of George G. Honness; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TREADWAY:

H. R. 3569. A bill for the relief of J. Aristide Lefevre; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHEAT:

H. R. 3570. A bill for the relief of James A. Porter; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3571. A bill for the relief of Walter Reinheimer; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3572. A bill granting a pension to Emma Temple; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 3573. A bill for the relief of Charles J. Ray; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3574. A bill for the relief of H. F. Cunningham, doing business as the Cunningham Dry Goods Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3575. A bill for the relief of J. C. Ludolph; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

700. By Mr. ANGELL: Petition of sundry citizens of Portland, Oreg., protesting against the lifting of the so-called Spanish embargo; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

701. Also, petition of Clackamas County Court of Oregon, asking the immediate passage of legislation by the Congress of the United States appropriating the \$875,000,000 asked for the Works Progress Administration by the President; to the Committee on Appropriations.

702. Also, petition of certain citizens of Seaside and Portland, Oreg., asking the Congress to launch an investigation of those groups which are sponsoring propaganda favoring the lifting of the embargo on arms to Spain; and further petitioning that the Neutrality Act of August 31, 1935, include civil as well as international conflicts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

703. By Mr. BURDICK: Petition of the twenty-sixth legislative assembly, State of North Dakota, January 3, 1939, urging consideration of House Concurrent Resolution No. 80; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

704. Also, petition of the twenty-sixth legislative assembly, State of North Dakota, January 3, 1939, urging consideration of Senate Resolution No. 18; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

705. Also, petition of the twenty-sixth legislative assembly, State of North Dakota, January 3, 1939, urging consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 21; to the Committee on Agriculture.

706. Also, petition of the twenty-sixth legislative assembly, State of North Dakota, January 3, 1939, urging consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 31; to the Committee on Agriculture.

707. Also, petition of the twenty-sixth legislative assembly, State of North Dakota, January 3, 1939, urging consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 17; to the Committee on Agriculture.

708. Also, petition of the twenty-sixth legislative assembly, State of North Dakota, January 3, 1939, urging consideration of Senate concurrent Resolution No. 20; to the Committee on Agriculture.

709. By Mr. CRAWFORD: Petition of Lyle Dunham and other residents of Elsie, Mich., asking House consideration

of House bills Nos. 2 and 11; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

710. Also, petition of Anthony Wendling and other veterans of foreign wars, of Chesaning, Mich., opposing the neutrality bill; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

711. Also, petition of B. M. Wooley and 75 other residents of Elsie, Mich., requesting the reappointment of the Dies committee and appropriation of necessary funds to continue its work; to the Committee on Appropriations.

712. Also, petition of Stanley F. Nowak and 36 other residents, of Saginaw, Mich., urging the continuation of the Neutrality Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

713. By Mr. CROWTHER: Petition of nurses of St. Marys Hospital, Amsterdam, N. Y., protesting against lifting the embargo on arms shipment to Spain; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

714. Also, petition of employees of St. Marys Hospital, Amsterdam, N. Y., protesting against lifting the embargo on arms shipments to Spain; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

715. Also, petition of certain citizens of Johnstown, N. Y., urging that the policy of neutrality in regard to the Spanish civil war should not be changed; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

716. By Mr. DEROUEN: Petition of G. W. Duke, of Lake Charles, La., suggesting a one-point farm program for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; to the Committee on Agriculture.

717. By Mr. EATON of California: Petition of the Assembly (legislative department) of the State of California; to the Committee on Appropriations.

718. By Mr. FLAHERTY: Petition of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Boston, Mass., urging that the Dies committee be reappointed to continue its investigation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

719. By Mr. GERLACH: Petition of sundry citizens of Our Lady of Grace parish, South Langhorne, Pa., urging continuance of the embargo on arms to Spain; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

720. Also, petition of members of Bristol Council, No. 906, Knights of Columbus, of Bristol, Pa., urging continuance of the embargo on arms to Spain and adherence to the general policy of neutrality now in effect; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

721. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Pa., urging the Congress of the United States to adhere to the general policy of neutrality as set forth in the act of August 31, 1935, and amended May 1, 1937; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

722. By Mr. HINSHAW: Petition of Mrs. J. Albert Giffen, signed by 14 residents of the Eleventh District of California, requesting the passage of legislation which will stop the advertising campaign for the sale of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

723. Also, petition of John Lovell, signed by 32 residents of the Eleventh District of California, requesting that this country adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

724. By Mr. HOUSTON: Petition of certain citizens of Cheney, Kans., urging the Government of the United States to put into effect a policy of nonparticipation in aggression by stopping the shipment to aggressor nations of all goods that can be used by their military forces, and that immediate steps be taken to stop shipments to Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

725. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of John Pfeffer and 18 others, all of Brooklyn, N. Y., opposing any amending or repealing of the present Neutrality Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

726. Also, petition of Kathryn V. Dwyer and 40 others, of Greater New York, favoring adherence to the present Neutrality Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

727. By Mr. POLK: Petition of Miss Lucile Graham, teacher of, and 29 members of, the Good Will Class of Bigelow Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, Portsmouth, Ohio, urging the enforcement of the neutrality law with particular reference to

the inconsistency of the United States in expressing sympathy for the Chinese and at the same time making possible the continuance of warfare against them through the furnishing of war material to Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

728. By Mr. RUTHERFORD: Petition of the residents of the Fifteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, favoring the passage of House bill No. 11; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

729. Also, petition of the residents of Berwick, Columbia County, Pa., protesting the lifting of the embargo on arms to Spain; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

730. Also, petition of certain residents of Montour County, Pa., protesting against the lifting of the embargo on arms to Spain; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

731. Also, petition of the residents of Centralia, Columbia County, Pa., protesting against the lifting of the embargo on arms to Spain; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

732. Also, petition of the residents of Honesdale, Wayne County, Pa., protesting against the lifting of the embargo on arms to Spain; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

733. By Mr. TERRY: Petition of the General Assembly of Arkansas, fifty-second session, to the Congress of the United States, urging recognition, by appropriate legislation, rules, resolutions, or regulations of the public benefit to be derived from the use of Works Progress Administration labor in the soil-conservation program in Arkansas; to the Committee on Appropriations.

734. Also, petition of the Arkansas Senate of the fifty-second general assembly (the house concurring), urging that the United States Department of Agriculture investigate the practicability of cotton usage in bagging and ties, road construction, bags and containers, roofing, plastics, and other discoveries in which cotton and cottonseed products may be treated and processed, particularly the new method perfected whereby cotton fabrics treated with emulsified asphalt can be used effectively in the above-named products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

735. By Mr. THOMASON: Petition of Young Men's Aztec Club of Presidio, Tex., protesting against any modification of the embargo on arms effective in connection with civil war in Spain; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

736. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Ruth Rice and others, of Hollywood, Calif., petitioning consideration of their petition with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

737. Also, petition of certain citizens of the State of California, petitioning consideration of their petitions with reference to the General Welfare Act (H. R. 2 and S. 3); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

738. Also, petition of Carmea R. Quinones, Ponce, P. R., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

739. Also, petition of Edith Christy, of Big Rapids, Mich., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to impeachment proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

740. By Mr. KRAMER: Petition of the Labor's Non-Partisan League of Los Angeles, relative to retaining the National Youth Administration; to the Committee on Education.

741. Also, resolution of the Labor's Non-Partisan League of Los Angeles, relative to reinstatement of the Works Progress Administration arts project, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

742. Also, resolution of the Labor's Non-Partisan League of Los Angeles County, relative to embargoes on foreign nations, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE

Wednesday, February 1, 1939

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, the everlasting, who art with us here under the shadows in which we walk, yet art above and beyond where is the light serene flecked with no shadow, draw us nearer to

Thyself by the Spirit Divine, whose breath within is our uplifting toward those heights forever unapproachable even by the wings of the wind, and teach us the burning syllables of Thy tongue that even from the mire and clay we may raise our hymns of adoration not in vain. Lead us through golden discipline of self to the noblest attainments, of national freedom, that by our example many nations of the world may be led to restore even to their humblest citizens those sacred privileges which now are trampled underneath the feet of might. We ask it in the name of Him whose all-redeeming power is love, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Saturday, January 28, 1939, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Calloway, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 83) making an additional appropriation for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. THOMAS S. McMILLAN, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, and Mr. DITTER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the First Congress of the United States under the Constitution; and

H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 2 on "Investigation of Un-American Activities and Propaganda."

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LEWIS. I observe the apparent absence of a quorum, and ask for a roll call in order to obtain one.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Donahey	Lee	Russell
Andrews	Downey	Lewis	Schwartz
Ashurst	Ellender	Lodge	Schwellenbach
Austin	Frazier	Logan	Sheppard
Bailey	George	Lundeen	Shipstead
Bankhead	Gerry	McCarran	Smith
Barbour	Gillette	McKellar	Taft
Barkley	Glass	McNary	Thomas, Okla.
Bilbo	Green	Maloney	Thomas, Utah
Bone	Guffey	Mead	Tobey
Bridges	Gurney	Miller	Townsend
Brown	Hale	Minton	Truman
Bulow	Harrison	Murray	Tydings
Burke	Hatch	Neely	Vandenberg
Byrd	Hayden	Norris	Van Nuys
Byrnes	Herring	Nye	Wagner
Capper	Hill	O'Mahoney	Walsh
Caraway	Holman	Overton	Wheeler
Clark, Idaho	Hughes	Pepper	White
Clark, Mo.	Johnson, Calif.	Pittman	Wiley
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Radcliffe	
Danaher	King	Reed	
Davis	La Follette	Reynolds	

Mr. LEWIS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HOLT], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] are detained from the Senate on important public business.

I also announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] is absent on public business in the State of Illinois.